fered at to-day's caucus. The conference did not break up till midnight. When it became known to a select few a prominent Democrat, whose infinence-with the conferrees has been very strong ant to the Speaker's room to urge that action

bedeferred a day or two at least. It was then I o'clock. The Speaker arose, and he and his caller discussed this new proposition for more than an hour, but the Speaker was firm and refused to recede from his position.

At thair past 9 o'clock this morning the four House conferrees, with Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas and Mr. Oatchings of Mississippi, joined the Speaker in the latter's room at the Capitol. Here again the programme to be followed was discussed, with some of the number counselling delay. The roport of the cancus shows that Mr. When the proposition of the part of the cancus thow that Mr. The report of the cancus thow that Mr. Wilson's required that the matter of agreeing what the sentiment of the lattower temporarily, but the sentiment of the cancus and an adult of the conference have made a long and mobile fight. I regret the precipitate action of the cancus, and up to a very late hour last, light I had no expectation of such a spirit and result. There was just one more chance, and I preferred to work it out before we finally gave up, as the passage of Mr. Hill's resolution by the Senate would is no wise jeopardize our conject of the pending bill. In view of this, it seems to the senate would pass, if it falled, as therewas strong samples would pass, if it falled, as there was strong assume would be the case, the conference of the lattower of the senate which could call for a vote that would make any least the proposed as we have done, but with positive proof of our fear that all hope of bett

bount years a serior for the base store of the serior was to serior of the base of the bas

to the House, to conference, and had helped to defeat Senator Hill's resolution. He appreciated the fact that one-eighth of a cent proposed in the Senate bill on sugar was a bribe tendered them, but repudiated any connection with the Sugar Trust, and asked for fair treatment, which had been oftered as an award to them. As a matter of fact the sugar crop of 1894 was already made as far as expense was concerned, and he begged the House not to take away what the planters had earned, bounty for this year. Be this as it may, the Louislama delegation would stand by the Democratic party.

The Crisp resolution was divided into two questions. On the motion to accept the Senate bill the vote resulted: Ayes, 130; noce, 21. Among those voting in the negative were Messrs. Robertson, Davey, Meyer, and Price of Louislama, Tarsney of Missouri, Warner, Straus, Tracey, Cockran, Covert, and Dunphy of New York, Kilgore of Texas, Dockery of Missouri, Cooper of Indiana, and McKaig, Rayner, Rusk, and Talbot of Maryland.

On the motion to pass separate bills placing sugar, coal, fron ore, ami barted wire on the free list there was no division.

This having completed the work of the exucus, the meeting was, at 11:52, adjourned she die.

Just before the caucus adjourned, a resolution

die.
Just before the caucus adjourned, a resolution offered by Mr. Tucker of Virginia was adopted, thanking the House conferrees for their fight for the House bill.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES.

After the adjournment of the caucus, speaker Crisp and Mr. Catchings, Democratic members of the Committee on Rules, retired to the Speaker's room to prepare the orders for the despatch of business in accordance with the action of the caucus. They called in Messrs. Reed and Burrows, the Republican members, and submitted to them the form of the orders they desired to pass.

The first one covered the passage of a resolution reschiding the action of the House in requesting further conference upon the disagreeing votes of the two Houses upon the Tariff hill, the discharging of the conference upon the Tariff hill, the discharging of the conference upon the Tariff hill, the discharging of the conference upon the disagreeing votes of the two Houses upon the Tariff hill, the discharging of the conference upon the disagreeing sugare resolution of the saccond order proposed the shoption of a special rule making it in order to proceed at once, upon their introduction, to the consideration of bilis placing sugars, raw and refined, coal, iron ore, and barbed wire upon the free list without reference to and report from committee. A half hour's debate was suggested as sufficient time upon this proposition.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Outhwaite, Messes, Crisp and Catchings were unable to overrows and an adjournment was taken without action. This afternoon Mr. Outhwaite returned to the city unexpéctedly and went at once to the House of Representatives. The Committee of business provided for was agreed to.

THE FIGHT TRANSFERIERO TO THE HOUSE.

business provided for was agreed to.

THE FIGHT THANSFERIERD TO THE HOUSE.

Subsequently the order was introduced in the House by Mr. Catchings. It provides:

(1) That it shall be in order, after the passage of this order, to move that the action of the House requesting a further conference on the Tariff bill be resclinded; that the conference be discharged from further duty in connection therewith, and that the foonse agree to the Senate amendments in bulk, which motion shall be debated two hours, when the vote on its adoption and the motion shall be indivisible. General leave to print on the subject is given for ten days.

eral leave to print on the subject is given for ten days.

(2) That it shall be in order after the adoption of the order, to present in the House and consider without reference to any committee, bills for placing sugar, cost, iron ore, and barbed wire upon the free list. Thirty minutes shall be given to the discussion of each bill, and then the vote taken.

Mr. Catchings moved the previous question, and Mr. Reed raised a point of order against the resolution.

The Speaker—The gentleman will state it.

The Speaker—The gentleman will state it.

Mr. Reed said that a portion of the resolution proposed action upon a bill which, in his opinion, was not before the house, and therefore it was not in order for the House to pass the resolution. Mr. Reed explained the parliamentary situation from his standpoint, asserting that in the present condition it was possible for the Senate at this moment to agree to recede from its amendments to the bill, while the House is proposing to recede from its disagreement to those amendments. And which bill would become the law would puzzle everybody except those per-

sons who cut Gordian knets and do not untile them. He reenforced his position that the House was not entitled to the custody of the bill and repers, by quoting from a decision by Speaker Colfax in the Thirty-eighth Concress, where he declined to receive a conference report proposed to be made by Mr. Wasthurne because the House was not entitled to receive it. He also read from deflerson's Magual to show that the papers in the case belonged to the House assenting to the request for a conference.

"This case" (the Colfax decision), said Mr. Heed, "Is authority for two propositions. First, that the conference report must be acted upon primarily by the body which assents to the conference, and, second, that even if the papers were before the House, unless they are rightfully before the House, unless they are rightfully before the House, unless they are rightfully before the House, the House has no authority neart. These two propositions are perfectly plain and clear in zariamentary law. The status of the bill in case of disagreement is also equally clear. Recollect that the key to the whole situation is the rule that no House can act upon papers which are not before it and not properly before it. It is impossible that it should be otherwise. If it were possible that it should be otherwise. If it were possible that it should be otherwise. If it were possible that it should be otherwise, it is impossible that it should be otherwise. If it were possible that it should be otherwise, it is impossible that it should be otherwise. If it were possible that it should be otherwise, it is impossible that it should be otherwise. It is impossible that it should be otherwise, it is impossible that it should be otherwise. It is impossible that it should be otherwise, which outled only lead to confusion and to discredit to the business action of both backers.

It is proposed to the proposition of

Mr. Dunn (Dem., N. J.) For fear of McKinleyism.

Mr. Reed - The Senate, on the other hand, is
contemplating some sort of action on this question. Now suppose that should happen to be
simultaneous. Suppose that the gentleman
from New Jersey (Mr. Dunn, who Just interrupted me, should succeed in his effort to swallow what he has been unwilling even to look at.
[Laughter.] Suppose he should adorn his record
by this interesting back-down. Suppose he
should be wreathed and garlanded by this action. He was rather late in getting upon the
roll of honor. He seems to be ahead in getting
on the rell of dishonor, [Laughter.] Suppose
the Senate at the same moment should demand
the bill for the purpose of taking other action
upon it. What situation should we be in?

SPEAKER CHISP OYERRULES REEP.

Speaker Crisp said that, in considering the

the bill for the purpose of taking other action upon it. What situation should we be in?

SPEAKER CRISP OVERRICLES REED.

Speaker Crisp said that, in considering the point of order made by Mr. Reed, it was necessary not only to look at the position of the bill, but at what is proposed to be done by the reconstitue; the what is proposed to be done by the reconstitue; the progress of the bill to the present time, the Speaker said that as to its parliamentary status Mr. Reed had correctly cited the scope and effect of deflerson's Manual. This rule, inwever, he said, proposed to change Jefferson's Manual, and the question was not whether what was proposed to be done was according to that authority, but whether the change in the rules will be valid, legal, and binding? The House, Mr. Crisp said, had the right to change rules hased on the manual as well as any other rule, and the case cited by Mr. Reed from the Thirty-eighth Congress was not in point. As to the legality of the proceeding, the Speaker said behal found a precedent in the proceedings of the Forty-second Congress, which was on all-four with the action proposed. In that instance the bill was introduced in the Senate, and after reaching the same stage as the Tariff bill at present, on motion of Mr. Harian, one of the conferrees, the Senate deceded from its disagreement to the House amendments, and the bill became a law. At the same date June 10, 1872 the journal of the House amendments, and the bill became a law. At the same date June 10, 1872 the journal of the House and permit the bill to become a law. In support of this position the Speaker Crisp, which was to the effect that where the conferrees and permit the bill to become a law. In support of this position the Speaker had the Clerk read from a decision of Speaker Carlisle, which was to the effect that where the conferrees and permit the bill to become a law. In support of this position the Speaker had the Clerk read from a decision of Speaker Carlisle, which was to the effect that where the conferre

said:

"I think your feeling, gentlemen, is perfectly natural. The job that you have got to do is such that I'm sooner that you get over it the better you will feel. [Laughter, and cries of 'Vote' Vote' on the Democratic side.] But at the same time, you will have to listen to a plain statement of what you are doing, and you recognize it yourselves, and it is because you recognize it in advance that you are crying 'Vote, vote, vote, vote, vote as of people in the latter day will be crying in similar fashion for the mountains to fail on them. [Laughter,] The first proposition upon which you are called to vote is that you will take action upon papers which are not before you, that you will violate the principles of parliamentary law in order to do a thing which you yourselves have proclaimed to be discusting. You are going to trample upon the barriers which preserve the rights of the people of this country in order to perform an act which would be distasteful to gentlemen who were differen'ly constituted from yourselves. [Laughter,] You are going to do it in defiance of your protestations, in deflance of all your declarations. You are going to denot only in the last ditch, but in the very lowest part of the ditch. [Laughter.] You are going to denot only in the last ditch, but in the very lowest part of the ditch. [Laughter.] You are going to denot only in the last ditch, but in the very lowest part of the ditch. [Laughter.] You are going to denot only in the last ditch, but in the very lowest part of the larations. You are going to die not only in the last ditch, but in the very lowest part of the ditch. [Laughter]. You are going to enact a bill which you believe not to be an honest bill, and you are going to excompany it with a parade which you also know is not honest. You are going to desert the [roll of honor' flaughter] in order to tuck yourselves out with the gow-gaws that are contained in this proposition. You are going to give us free sugar-yes, in your minds. [Laughter.] You are going to give us free coal. Oh, my friends, and then you are going to give us free coal. Oh, my friends, and then you are going to give us free iron, and you are going to do it in a bold and manly way, like the backdown you are making here. [Laughter and applianse]. You are going to have no committee of this House, not even your own pliant committee, to stand between you and the noble purpose that thrills your souls. [Laughter]. You fear that a bill for free sugar will be contaminated by passing through a committee which have become an appendage of another portion of what has been discovered to be the legislative branch of this country. You are going to march to free coal over the dead bodies of the Ways and Means Committee. You are going to have free iron ore in defiance of the rules of this House, in defiance of the rules of the desemble of the give fifteen minutes on a side to discuss the question of free angar in all its branches; you are going to give fifteen minutes on a side to discuss the question of roll; you are going to give fifteen minutes on a side to discuss the question of passing to give an hope on a side to discuss the question of soal; you are going to give fifteen minutes on a side to discuss the question of soal; you are going to give fifteen minutes on a side to discuss the question of coal; you are going to giv

voice on the Democratic side: "First rate." And Providence loves a cheerful devourer. [Laughter.]

TURNER MARES A CONFESSION.

Mr. Turner of Georgia, a member of the Committee on Ways and Mesans, followed Reed. He said: "I begin by making a confession. I confess that in this rencontre?! engage with the gentleman from Maine on a field of honor in which he has won already many prizes. I am encountering, sir, one of the oracles of parliamentary law; and if I were a man inclined to cherish animosities, if I were disposed to visit upon the head of my tormentor the direct punishment that I could devise, I would point the finger at the gentleman from Maine and say. This is his own work, or, as the boys in the street would say, I am commending to his own lips the medicine which he himself has so often devised for me. The gentleman assumes that this bill came back to give I house when the Senate sent its message here agreeing to our last conference; and yet he assumes further that that action of the Senate was wrongful, or "maker-tent, or a mistake. Why, Mr. Speaker, did the gentleman from Maine say that we would be in an absurd predictament on this occasion? Because if we adopt the plan suggested here, according to the precedents be claims to exist, one House might take action in one direction and the other in another. I think, sir, it was a forcible statement of the philosophy of the matter. But the gentleman from Maine knows that if the Senate had merely passed that bill with the five or six hundred amendments and sent them here to the House of Representatives in any form, this body after the action of the Senate, and the House had taken action under the regular rules, would refer the hill with the amendments of the Philosophy of the matter, and the House had taken action under the regular rules, would refer the hill with the amendments of the Whole, and the situation should remain that way for a week or a month under the precedents which have been cited. Either House could have acted or two of common sense, and may

could have done some rather indignant remarks of my own when the five hundred and odd amendments of the McKinlev bill were in similar cost in this body. I hope the gentleman quoted the remarks with a distinct personal approval of them. The question was asked whether the gentleman who had uttered these sentiments could go back on his sincerity on such an occusion. Let me say to the gentleman from Michigan that I have made some progress since then. I want to say further that I have had to eat dirt so many times under the dispensation of the gentleman from Maine that it has got to be less naussons than it used to be. Applained. And I want to commend to my friend from Michigan, as I have already to the gentleman from Maine that it has got to be less naussons than it used to be. Applained. And I want to commend to my friend from Michigan, as I have already to the gentleman from Maine took only two hours to impose the burden of the McKinley bill on the American people, in the name of all that is fair ought if to take any longer to remove these burdens from the people? I Loud applained. The gentleman from Maine took occasion to say, by implication, at least, that the limitations imposed on this debate by special order reported by the gentleman from Mississippi were not adequate for discussion in the various items mentioned, which are undoubtedly included in the rule. Let me say to him that each one of these demas has been in discussion in this Congress, for weeks in this body at least, and for months in the other.

Mr. Reed — When?

Mr. Turner — These amendments?

Mr. Reed — But you said in this House.

Mr. Reed — But you said in this House.

Mr. Turner — These amendments were under discussion for weeks, if anybody had desired to do so. (Laughter.) The gentleman from Maine to suggest that we could not possibly have discussed those amendments before they were irrade.

Mr. Turner— Does not the gentleman know that the whole tariff question was open here for a whole month?

Mr. Heed — No, sir.

Mr. Turner why does the gen

that the whole tariff question was open here for a whole month?

Mr. Turner—Why does the gentleman say it was not?

Mr. Heed—No, sir.

Mr. Heed—No, sir.

Mr. Heed—No, sir.

Mr. Heed—Simply because we were cut off and limited in our discussion of these matters, and we did not know what the Senate amendments would be.

Mr. Turner—The gentleman knows that I am referring to the subject matter of the propositions, and the gentleman knows that they were subject to his assault here at any lime for a month, and the gentleman knows that the same matters were underroing discussion exclusively by his party associates in the Senate for months. I therefore assume, Mr. Speaker, that the discussion of the matters had been adequate and sufficient, and I am glad of the opportunity to be able to dispose of these matters under all these cremistances after a very limited debate.

Mr. Boutelie—The Carlisle sugar tariff schedule had not been made when the bill was under discussion in the House.

Mr. Heed—I am very glad that the gentleman from teerigia has addressed the House. I am always delighted when I know that the heaviest artillery has been fired, because I can then look over the field and estimate accurately what the damage will be. The fact that the gentleman from Georgia is unable to say more in defence of his side shows how weak the condition of that side is, for if anybody could say anything that would get them out of this difficulty he would do it. Now, the gentleman undertook to say, and he created a great deal of applause on his side when he said it, that if it took two hours to pass the McKinley bill, two hours to get rid of it ought to be enough. Now, that was a beautiful antithesis, but the difficulty with it is like the difficulty always with the Democratic position, it has no foundation in fact. [Laughter.] When the McKinley bill, were clamoring for more. He says he has got used to atting dirt. I am afraid he has got too used to it. [Laughter.] I am afraid he has got too like the flavor of it, and perhaps what he i

staned.

GRAIRMAN WILSON SPEARS,
Mr. Wilson-Mr. Speaker, I have made the motion which I have sent to the Clerk's desk action my own responsibility or by my own volition, but as the official organ of the caucas of my assistance to the Clerk's desk action my own responsibility or by my own volition, but as the official organ of the caucas of my assistance to the official organ of the caucas of my assistance to the official organ of the caucas of my assistance this side of the teams and by their occasion in solvency of the motion, and I shall be sineers and frank in what I shall submit to this House. I do not pretend that up to the very last moment I had not cherished the hope and the faith that we should reach an other and a better and a more satisfactory conclusion of this conflict between the two Houses of the American Congress. I had hoped and believed, until there seemed no ground scarcely for hope or belief, that in such a contest this House, backed by the American people and enthicselficially substained by the Democratic party, would be able to achieve some homorable compromise between the two Houses of the American Caucas in the Democratic party, would be able to achieve some homorable compromise between the two Houses which was could have accepted, not from a sense of dairy only, but with a sense of satisfaction and a feeling that we have many from Hillinds (Mr. Springer) use deposed from the party would be able to achieve some homorable compromise between the two Houses which was could have accepted, not from a sense of dairy only, but with a sense of satisfaction and a feeling that we had responded to the mandates of the American people. But we have a feeling that we had been achieved on the party would be able to achieve some homorable compromise between the two Houses which was completely in the feeling that we have send to the party of the feeling that we have a feeling the product of the construction of the control product of the f

taken out of this fight no other lesson than that, it has been to us a great and inspiring and value that the mandates of the people told us to get, all that the high enthusiasm of the geople expected us to get, we have brought that the high enthusiasm of the geople expected us to get, we have made expected us to get, we have made some breach in the protective system through which the boats of American freemen will continue to march. I Applause, I Johal not say to colleagues here, from whom, even at the expenses of what may seem ill taste, on this occasion! examot withhold the expression of my colleagues here, from whom, even at the expension! examot withhold the expression of my other hands and colleagues here, from whom, even at the expension! examot withhold the expression of my other hands and colleagues here, from the protection is a just and honest system of matter. A protection is a just and honest system of matter, examine unfortunity and independent of the protection of the protection is a just and honest system of matter. A protection is a just and honest system of matter, examine unfortunity of the protection of the protection is a just and honest system of matter. A protection is a just and honest system of matter of the system with the examine the protection of the protection is a just and independent of the protection of the mention of

selves, which is the Senart at present and the six of the color which is the Senart at present and the six of the color which is the Senart at present and the six of the color which is the Senart at present and the six of the color which is the Senart at present and the six of the color which is the Senart at the color which is

measure. He replied that the gentleman from Maine and his sympathizers had prevented a better bill being got.

search that and value and this appropriateers had prevented at the search of the searc

Charge, charge, once more, and he dumb, And let the victors when they come, When the forts of folly fall. Find your body by the walt.

BOURKE COCKRAN OPPOSES SURRENDER.

we get from sugar under the operation of this bill for the first year be missing?

Mr. Wilson—I did not intend to give the figures that one hundred millions of raw sugar had been imported. I stated that I had been informed that the Sugar Trust had imported about that amount, and I have even heard it stated that it was in excess of that amount. It is profess to know.

Mr. Milken—Won't all of the duty on that sugar named go into the hands of the trust and not into the Treasury under the operation of this bill?

Mr. Wilson—Well, the gentleman from Maine can answer that question for himself. I would rather that he would answer!

Mr. Wilson—Well, the gentleman from Maine can answer that provided the sugar named go into the hands of the trust and motirn the Treasury under the operation of this bill?

Mr. Wilson—Well, the gentleman from Maine can answer that question for himself. I would rather that he would answer!

Mr. Wilson—Well, the gentleman from Maine can answer that he would not very many the passage of this law, if they would not reap a still larger bonus under the operation of the Mckinley law if that were still left in force?

Mr. Wilson—They would not do so immediately but under the operation of that law from your many that the still will be the proper to get the distribution of the Mckinley law if that were still left in force?

Mr. Speaker, in answer to all of these questions, I have simply to say that under the proper or a government by the American people for the American people or a government by the American people for the American people or a government by the American people for the American people or a government by the American people for the American people or a government by the American people for the American people or a government by the American people for the American people or a government by the American people for the American people or a government by the American people for the American people or a government by the American people for the American people or a government by the Americ

If that be so, in the hame of the law, in the name of the American people, in the name of liberty and honor, let us know who they are. [Republican applause and encouragement.] We owe a sacred duty to the American people. If in a given body of men there be a secret purpose to prevent the operation of this Government, it is due to the American people that their names should be disclosed, and that we who have been loyal to our platform shall ask judgment against those who have betrayed us. If the pending motion prevails, and the Senate amendments be concurred in by this House, under the influence of terror and fear, we never can criticise the men who have forced us to this surrender. It is no longer a question of concession; it is no longer a question of concession of honor and of honest dealing with our constituents. We owe to the American people that the men who take official action contrary to the will of the majority shall be known of all men. If they be right they will have judgment in their favor. If they have betrayed their trust, judgment will be given against them. But if we accept their treason, they are not discredited because their success makes their treason respectable, but we are discredited because our treason makes our surrender disgraceful. [Republican applause.] I desire to say here that, in my humble judgment, the measure which we are now asked to pass through this House and to make the permanent law of this country is a more obnoxious protection measure than the McKinley act." [Continued Republican applause.]

At this point Mr. McMillin tried to interpose

phuse.]
At this point Mr. McMillin tried to interpose some remark, but he was informed by Mr. Cockran that he was addressing himself to the intellisence of the House, not the ignorance of the gentleman from Tennessee. [Laughter and applause.]
"I repeat," said Mr. Cockran, "that the Sentelligence of the House, not the ignorance of the gentleman from Tennessee. [Laughter and applause.]
"I repeat," said Mr. Cockran, "that the Senate bill is a more obnoxious protection measure than the McKinley act, and I hope to prove it. Encouragement from the Hepublican side.] Hefore I surrender my sword I must know who asks it. I swallowed this bill as it first passed the House, although everybody knows that I am bitterly opposed to the income tax feature of it. I submitted because I wanted tariff reform, And I find that bill now returned to the House with tariff reform reicken out and nothing but the income tax left. True, you have the promise of a few poppun bills. I will not vote for this proposition valees some reason be given me for it. I must be satisfied by the declaration of some competent person that the Senate will not sonsider any change of its amendments. I am not going to fit from shadows or from threats comfing from unauthorized, even from unknown sources. If we are to follow this obnoxious bill, then in the name of fair play, in the name of comman sense, in the name of American liberty and American freedom, let the gentleman from West Virginia tell us who are the new forces in the flowerment to which we are forced to particular? Tell us precisely the character of their

You have lost the Power of Sight, Sense of Taste

AND

Faculty of Hearing, You may not know of LONDONDERRYS Wonderful Popularity.

You Have Not

action so that we may judge of the depth of the infamy to which we are asked to descend. SPEECHES FOR AND AGAINST SURRENDER

knew this man. It will not do to say this you propose to pass a bill providing for free iron ore, free coal, and free sugar. There is not one of these bills presente, now that you cannot pass one of these bills through this Congress. Friday of last week was a most memorable day in the history of this discussion. That morning the House was firm in list resolution to carry out usriff reform on the basis of free raw materials and at olderen rates. They were backed by a few and the contrevitions. Deristye laughter. They were backed by the press of the country, and by the Democratic party of the country. In another place [meaning the Senate] a declaration was made by the Senator from Missouri light on what had taken place in conference, and the secret through the secret through the secret through this House and the pressing officer of this House.

Democratic caucus was called. Come in here, less said; 'the threat is made to exposure, less said; 'the threat is made to exposure, was quiet and yielding. The cancerets brought this House and the Executive to their senses. [More jeers from the Democrates] In the Executive to their senses. [More jeers from the Democrate and applause from the Republicans, In conclusion, Mr. Pence (Pop. Kan.) expressed his belief that the President was conscientiously committed to tariff reform, but he did not know whether he would sign the tariff bill, and he did not suppose that anybody did know it, under the president was conscientiously committed to tariff reform, but he did not know whether he would sign the tariff bill, and he did not suppose that anybody did know it, under the president would stay that he believed that the President would stay that he believed that the Vietor when the content of the School of the McKinley law. Believing that, he believed that the vietors when the void sign the vietor when the content of the fight, because they do the sign the vietor when the content of the fight of the fight of the fight, because they do the sign the vietor when the content of the fig

are bill; but before this House adjourns to-night, if our friends will stay with us—
Many members on Democratic side—"We will do it."
Mr. Crisp, continuing—we will send to the Senate, crystalized into the form of acts passed in this hall, bills making sugar free floud appliause], making coal free [renewed applause], making iron ore free [continued applause], and making barbed wire free. [Renewed applause,] If my friend on that side is so much concerned about these articles let him stay here and vote with us. [Laughter and applause,] If my friend on that side is so much concerned about these articles let him stay here and vote with us. [Laughter and applause,] I is quite apparent that you gentlemen on the other side prefer the McKinley bill. There are gentlemen on this side who prefer the McKinley bill to the House bill with Senate amendments. Those gentlemen are willing to incur ail kinds of risks and hazards, because they feel that in the end they cannot, be losers because they prefer the McKinley law to this bill. Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I only want to say that, so far as I am concerned, I was willing to continue the contest for a better bill so long as there was any hope of obtaining it. But when the conferrees on the part of the House, in whom we have the utmost confidence, who are familiar with all the facts, tell us that in their judgment we must take this bill or be remitted to the penalties of the McKinley bill, I do not hesitate a moment. I take the Senate amendments. If there is a Sugar Trust in this country which is dominating legislation, the Republican party created it fapplause,] and although this bill does not destroy that trust, as we wish it did, it takes away more than one-half of the protection accorded to that trust, as we wish it did, it takes away for in the moment we get this we intend to move forward; we intend there shall be no backward step in tariff reform. [Loud applause.] We believe that the adjournment of this Congress without the passage of some tariff bill would be a blow to

CONFESION AND CUCKOO CALLS.

At the close of Mr. Crisp's speech there was great noise, confusion, and excitement in the hall. From the exreme Republican corner came cuckoo calls, shouts of "Where is Straus?" and the statement that "Sugar has gone up four colors."

the statement that Sugar has gone up four polats."

Mr. Cockran repelled with much indignation the suggestion of the Speaker as to his having been absent, and said that the Speaker was perfectly aware of the painful circumstances which enforced his absence; and he added that the Speaker's remark on that point was an evidence of the growth of Georgia chivalry since Alexander Stephens was replaced, in the statesmanship of the country, by the present Speaker of the House.

Mr. Crisp explained that his reference to Mr. Cockran had no relation, and was not intended to have any relation, to that gentleman as a Representative, but was simply intended to show his ignorance of the situation here. [Applied of the Cockran the Democrats.]

THE VOTE ON THE SURRENDER.

snow his ignorance of the situation here, (Appilause from the Democrats.)

The vote was then taken on the report of the Committee on Rules to concur in the Senate amendments to the Tariff bill shid it was agreed to—yeas, 181; mays, 105; present and not voting or paired 31—Mr. Hlack (Dem., Ill.). The vote in detail is as follows:

Yeas—Democrats—Messrs. Alderson, Alexander, Alleia, Arnold, Bailey, Baldwin, Bankhead, Barues, Barvig, Bell (Tex.), Beltzhoover, Barry, Rigak (Ga.), Bland, Boatner, Bower, Branch, Breckinridge (Ark.), dietz. Brookshire. Brown, Bryan, Huns, Cabanisa, Cadinus, Caminetti, Campbell, Cannon, Capehari, Caruth, Catchines, Causev, Clark (Mo.), Clarke (Ala.), Cold (Ala., Cold (Mo.), Cockrell, Coffeen, Coomis, Cooper (Fig., Cooper (Ind.), Cooper (Tex.), Caruth, Carutho, 100; Correct, Denison, Dinamore, Dockery, Bonavan, Dunn, Durbulrow, Edmands, Ellis (Ky.), Britan, Cold, Correct, Denison, Dinamore, Dockery, Bonavan, Dunn, Durbulrow, Edmands, Ellis (Ky.), Britan, Cold, Correct, Denison, Dinamore, Dockery, Bonavan, Dunn, Durbulrow, Edmands, Ellis (Ky.), Britan, Cold, Correct, Denison, Dinamore, Dockery, Bonavan, Dunn, Durbulrow, Gray, Belasenhalmer, Gold, Rice, Brady, Graham, Griffin, Haines, Hall (Minn.), Ball (Al.), Hammond, Hare, Hatch, Hayes, Heard, Henderson, N. C.), Rolman, Hooker (Miss.), Hunter, Birl, Liar, Jones, Kilgore, Kribba, Kyle, Lane, Laphan, Latimer, Lawson, Lester, Livingston, Lockwood, Lynch, Maddox, Maguire, Mallory, Martin, McMeer, McCalloch, McDanmold, McDearmon, Meritick, Helpann, McKalas, McLaurth, McMillia, MrSan, Maddox, Maguire, Mallory, Martin, McMeer, McCalloch, McDanmold, McDearmon, Meritick, Helpann, McKalas, McLaurth, McMillia, MrSan, Macker, McCalloch, McDanmold, McDearmon, McCalloch, McDearmon, McCalloch, McCalloch, McDanmold, McDearmon, McCalloch, McCalloch

The announcement of the vote was received with clapping of hands and imitative ccko

The amnouncement of the vote was received with clapping of hands and imitative coke crowing.

A motion to reconsider the vote and to lay that motion on the table was made by Mr. Wilson and agreed to, thus making the action of the House on concurring in the Senate amendments that.

Then Mr. Wilse, reported a bill to place on the free list bituminous coal, slade, slack, and coke, from ann after the passenge of the act; and after pemarks by Mr. trosveing (Hep., D.), Mr. Turner (Detm., Ga., and Mr. Payne (Hep., N. Y.), the bill was ordered to be etteroused and read a litted time year 160, mays 104; present and not toting.

The bill was then passed without a division.

Then Mr. Wilson reported a bill to place on the free list all ores of iron from and after the passage of the act. It was passed 168 to 102.

The next olil provided for placing barbed wire and iron rods from which it is made on the free list.

Mr. Reed asked Mr. Wilson what was the duty on barbed wire in the late lamented Wilson bill.